



CIA and the Academic Community

DEVELOPING NEW TIES

Is the CIA like a university? Of course not.

Wrong. In fact, the two are alike in more ways than they differ.

- Both seek and accumulate information—call it *research*. **Fact:** Over 50% of the people and the preponderance of CIA's budget are devoted exclusively to developing the means to collect and to the collecting of information.
 - Both work to examine and interpret information in quest of broader knowledge and understanding—call it *analysis*. **Fact:** The CIA has one of the largest concentrations of Ph.D.'s in government representing every major academic discipline.
 - Both share the results of their work with colleagues and others who need to use it—call it *publishing*. **Fact:** On the average, the CIA publishes two major unclassified studies each week, year round. These are available through the Library of Congress and the National Technical Information Service of the Department of Commerce.
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WHY WE ARE TELLING YOU THIS

Ten—even five—years ago this pamphlet would not have been written. But today, in line with new CIA policies of open and forthright dealings with the American public, it is especially important that we explain the character of Agency contacts with the American university.

CIA has long enjoyed a close and entirely proper relationship with the academic community. Today, more of the work of the intelligence community than ever before is open and available to the academic world, as part of our efforts to facilitate the greatest possible interaction between us. Both communities have much to gain from a strong relationship; both have much to lose if it is permitted to weaken.

Neither the intelligence community nor the academic community can sustain this relationship alone.

- The intelligence community recognizes the integrity of the university, the inviolability of academic freedom, and the responsibility of the academic.
- At the same time, the academic community can help by remembering that if the citizen truly expects government to reflect American values and pursue American goals, there should be a willingness to interact with the government, to engage in a dialogue on issues, to contribute to decisionmaking.

WHY WE ARE HERE

The CIA exists primarily to collect and analyze information needed by senior Washington policymakers to make decisions. The better the information, the better the chance that a good decision will be made. The CIA does not recommend policy. In research and evaluation, the CIA—like the university—must remain scrupulously disinterested. We neither recommend courses of action nor ways to implement them.

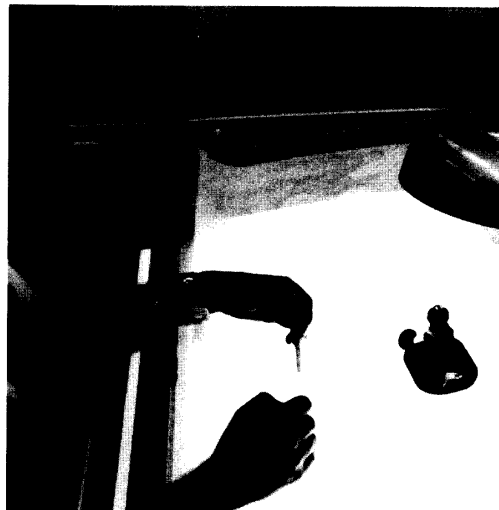
Instead, we provide the most comprehensive and rigorously examined assessment of fact, pertinent to any given situation, that we can produce.

What do those policymakers ask about?
Everything.

On any given day they might want current appraisals of the military balance in the Horn of Africa, projected Soviet grain yields, or estimates of OPEC oil resources. Our geographers, economists, political scientists, demographers, cartographers, hydrologers, ecologists, agronomists, and many other specialists cooperate to provide comprehensive analyses of both short and long-term issues.



CIA specialists from many fields cooperate to provide the most comprehensive analysis of any given situation.



A NEW MODEL OF AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE

Control mechanisms to ensure proper, lawful intelligence gathering have been extended and strengthened over the last few years. The changes in "oversight" of CIA activities, coupled with new, self-imposed restrictions, have created a uniquely American model of intelligence.

The oversight process works in this way. CIA reports to:

- The President and Vice President daily. They in turn feed back ideas and directives to the intelligence community. The President has issued a specific Executive Order governing the activities of the nation's intelligence community, including the CIA.
- The Intelligence Oversight Board, created in 1976 expressly to monitor the legality and propriety of intelligence activities. Anyone may report alleged abuses or problems to this Board, which investigates the charges and reports directly to the President.



CIA cartographers are experts.

- Select Committees on Intelligence in the Senate and the House of Representatives, organized to oversee the intelligence process. They examine all aspects of intelligence activity.
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WHAT ABOUT COVERT ACTION?

"Covert action," activity that goes beyond our primary function of intelligence collection, is the term applied to the CIA's responsibility to be able to influence events, opinions or attitudes in other parts of the world. It represents the smallest segment of CIA activity, but today when we are called on to help reduce world terrorism and drug trafficking, for example, it is a capability we cannot do without.

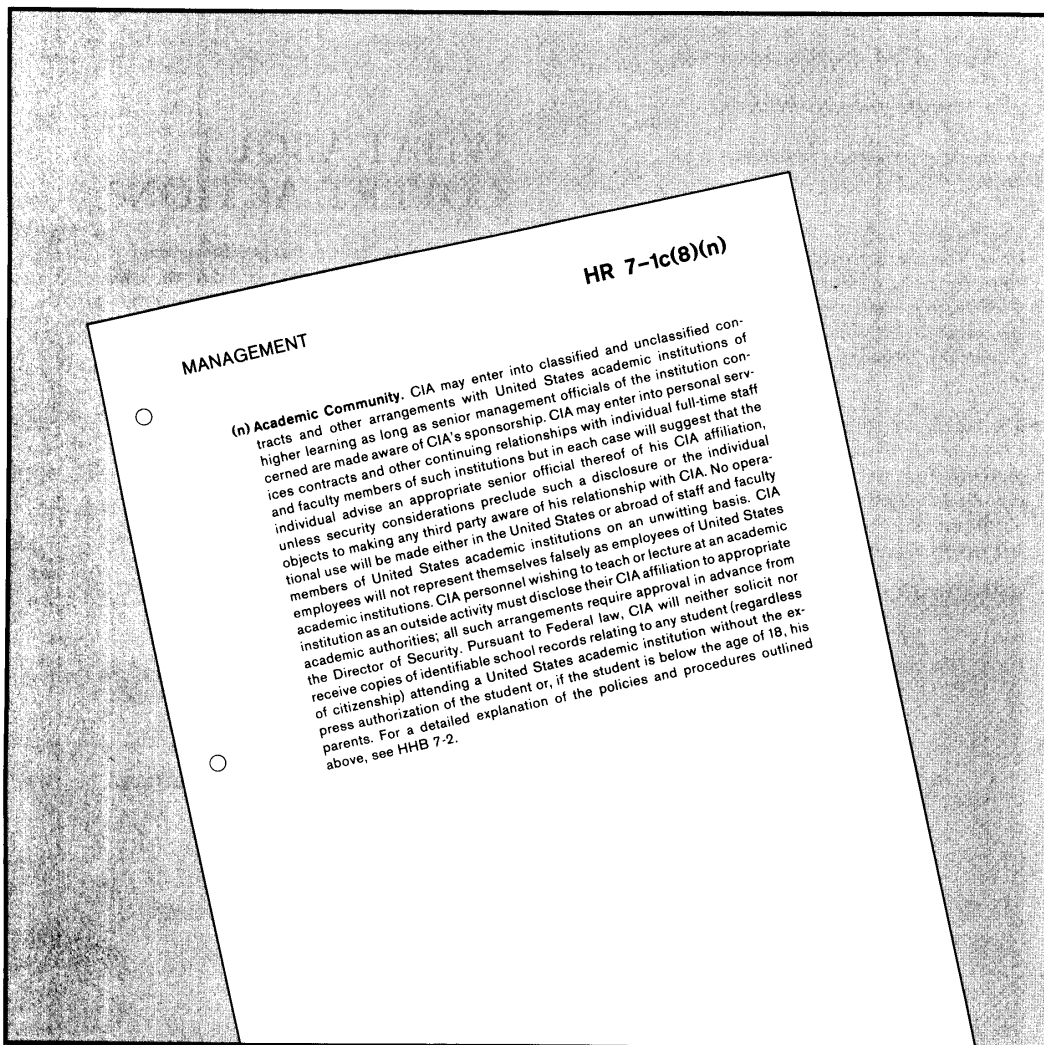
The controls on covert activity, however, are more stringent than ever before. In order to undertake covert action, the CIA must:

- Be directed specifically to do so by the National Security Council,
 - Obtain the signature of the President of the United States in approval of the plan, and
 - Notify eight committees of Congress.
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TOUGH NEW REGULATIONS

Those are not the only restrictions under which the CIA now operates. Executive Order 12036, signed by President Carter in January 1978, specifies that the measures CIA employs to

The CIA is expressly prohibited by law from engaging in or conspiring to engage in assassinations. Electronic surveillance is also closely controlled, in part by regulation, in part by law. Moreover, the CIA has drawn up and publicized its own internal regulations limiting CIA contractual relationships with correspondents and



CIA has strict regulations on contacts with the academic community.

acquire information "should be responsive to legitimate governmental needs, and must be conducted in a manner that preserves and respects established concepts of privacy and civil liberties."

representatives of public media, clergymen and missionaries, and academics.

In short, the CIA has changed. It is more open, and under much closer control.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR THE ACADEMIC COMMUNITY?

Our contacts with the academic community are changing, too. They are expanding and growing, guided by four principles:

- All contacts with academic institutions are known to senior officials of the institution.
- All recruiting for CIA staff employment on campus is done openly.
- American staff and faculty members of U.S. academic institutions will not be employed or used by the CIA without their knowledge.
- CIA employees will not represent themselves falsely as employees of American academic institutions.

Guidelines such as these have helped to make CIA's intelligence research and analysis divisions more open and responsive to a larger academic constituency.

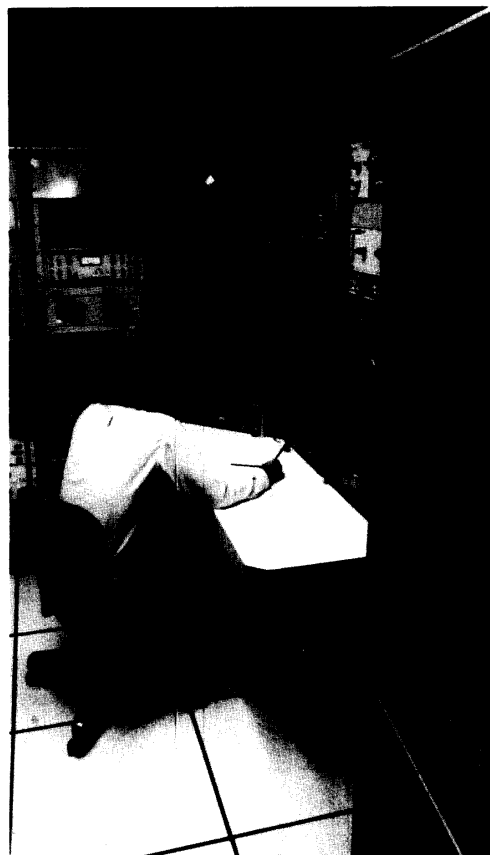
HOW YOU ARE HELPING US

Right now, American scholars are contributing valuably to intelligence support of the U.S. foreign policymaking process. We engage consultants from colleges and universities to help us solve research problems. We pay linguists for translation services. Private scholars join us frequently as guest speakers or instructors in Agency training courses. Several universities hold contracts with us for research in specialized areas.

We share computer systems and the results of scientific research with some institutions.

The CIA relies increasingly on consultants and contractors to supplement its research efforts, and enjoys cordial and fruitful relations with large numbers of private scholars. Outside experts regularly review and comment on CIA analysts' work. Scholar-in-residence and graduate fellow programs provide assistance to CIA specialists in nearly every academic discipline with a foreign affairs or national security focus.

All of this is done openly and lawfully and benefits everyone involved.



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WHAT CAN WE SHARE WITH YOU?

No matter how open the CIA becomes, one fact remains: the intelligence process is essentially a secret process, which must remain so as long as there are closed nations in the world—and as long as we hope to be prepared for actions these nations may take which are inimical to our interests. We must likewise conscientiously protect the sensitive sources and methods used in acquiring information.

But there is much we can offer to the American academic community.

In 1977 alone, nearly 300 CIA analysts attended conferences, conventions, and symposia in their areas of interest; more than 30 delivered papers at these meetings, in most cases presenting the

results of their Agency research. Engagement in activities of this sort increases yearly.

Sophisticated technological advances made to extend or improve intelligence-collecting capabilities may be useful to you as well as to us; for example, our aerial photography capability is potentially a valuable aid to archeological research, especially where ruins can be spotted best from above. We would like to explore ways of sharing these unique resources with you.

CIA has published hundreds of major unclassified studies.



Most important, and most useful, perhaps, are the unclassified studies mentioned earlier. Such studies—often the best available anywhere—have included estimates of Soviet and Chinese energy capabilities, a dollar cost comparison of Soviet and U.S. defense activities, and reports on international terrorism, nuclear energy, and the world steel market. We are now working on ways to make these even more available and easy to obtain.



CIA's unclassified studies are available through the Library of Congress and the National Technical Information Service of the Department of Commerce.

THE LAST WORD

CIA analysts are highly trained professionals who must, because their work is of such critical importance to U.S. policymakers, continually seek to broaden their expertise in intelligence analysis. Care must be taken to ensure that alternative and even competing opinions in intelligence matters have a fair hearing before policymakers.

The independent scholar can bring the latest perspectives and methodologies from the academic world to bear on the problems of government. He can provide a distanced, objective view—from beyond the periphery of government—to help make sure our analysis is rigorous, our assessments considered, and our scope comprehensive. Most importantly, such a relationship provides academics a way to have their opinions heard at the very highest level of government.

Together, with professionalism, candor, and good will, the CIA and the American academic community can work to reach a high level of mutual cooperation, respect, and understanding, beneficial to both.

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